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ZION'S



ERALD

VOLUMBII.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE NEW-ENGLAND CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

"THE ANGEL SAID UNTO THEM, FEAR NOT, FOR, BEHOLD I BRING YOU GOOD TIDINGS OF GREAT JOY, WHICH SHALL BE TO ALL PEOPLE."

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1824.

ZION'S HERALD:

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FOR ZION'S HERALD.

Me EDITOR-

The following memoir was written by the ate Rev. John Tinkham, whose memoirs you published some time since. From the close, it appears that the author left it unfinished. But as it is, if you think proper to give it a place in the Herald, you would doubtless gratify the friends of the subject of the memoir, and of the deceased writer, and contribute to the edification of the public.

Yours &c.

MEMOIR OF MR. ELIJAH SMITH.

The subject of this memoir, was born in Stoughton, Mass. in the year 1776. In the year 1803, he was married to Miss Mary Beals, of North-Bridgewater, having made a profession of religion a few years before, and joined himself to the Methodist. Society in Marblehead .-He with his family removed to Easton, and there took their residence in 1808, in which place he remained an acceptable member of the Methodist Society, till his death, which happened April 1, 1823.

Among human characters we find a great diversity. Some appear amiable, generous, and humane, even from their childhood; -others are naturally ferocious, self-willed, ungenerous, and given to many vices, but still are capable of becoming what they ought to be, by yielding to Divine grace, and to the salutary restraints of good and wholesome discipline. It is but proper to observe that in giving a delineation of human characters, we are quite liable to err, in consequence of the bias to which the mind is variously exposed;-to friends we are liable to be partial, and to our enemies severe. In drawing the our colors are bright and dazzling; -for the latter, we have but little except shades and gloom.-The biographer also, being unacquainted with the motives of the personages he undertakes to describe, must necessarily be unable to determine the true quality of many of their actions. From these causes, and from the great diversity of opinion that exists in Society, biographical sketches are often disgusting to a part of the community. Should it be thought that friendship has biased the writer in favor of the subject of this sketch, it must be remembered, that it was the friendship which arose not so much from interest as from a careful observato insinuate themselves into our esteem, where we are unable to discern the motives which led to them. Thus, deeds of public charity and beneficence often acquire respect to the author, while no scrupulous attention is paid to his motives. But where the actions are good, and we have every reason to believe that the motives are pure, there is nothing to detract from the

ter of their author. motives should be incorrect; and from his gene- urally of a candid disposition, that virtue increas- illness, he appeared to exercise a great degree ral deportment I have no reason to think that ed, as he became more and more acquainted of patience. Much of his time he spent in prayer.

he ever appeared willing to perform his part with fidelity in whatever was judged expedient for the general good. And where his own interest was concerned, and he wished to be ac-commodated, he would frequently express it in an undisquised manner, shewing at the same time, a disposition to yield his private interest for the public welfare. I have often known him, even in little matters, such as lending, and otherwise assisting his neighbors, to do that which was inconvenient for himself. In the offices he was called to fill, both civil and military, he ever appeared both to study and labor to acquit himself in a becoming and proper manner. In his vicinity and town, he was the father of the poor, a friend to good order, a promoter and lover of virtue. He was a mechanic, and as such, he was both ingenious and persevering. His deportment among his apprentices, (of whom he had a number at different times,) was such as secured their cordial esteem and friendship. In company, he always appeared attentive to treat all around him with respect, showing suitable deference to his superiors, becoming familiarity with his equals; while he treated the most inconsiderable person present, with due civility. His natural turn in early life appears to have been cheerful and lively. This remained with him mostly through life as a striking characteristic; though in his latter years it was attended with a greater degree of gravity; and in consequence of certain severe losses, and peculiar trials, he was at times subject to great depression of spirits.

The Christian experience of Brother Smith, was such as left no room to doubt of its being genuine. But as he had not so clear an evidence as many at the time of his conversion, he was frequently tempted by the enemy to doubt the reality of the change. On such occasions his trials were severe beyond description. He viewed the subject to be of such vast importance, and the future welfare of the soul involving such a weight of interest, that any deception on this point was alarming to the last degree. The words of Christ to Nicodemus, " except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God," with other similar declarations, bore with great weight on his mind, in these seasons of sore temptation. About eight years ago, the Lord poured out his spirit on the people in Easton, and a number of the neighboring towns; the Methodist Society shared in a gracious revival, as well as many others,-a number of the neighbors were hopefully converted, some were brought into liberty with a full evidence of their acceptance with God-and very suddenly old proportrait of the former, we have but few shades; fessors appeared much animated and filled with zeal. The manner in which the Lord carried on his work, the clear and sudden manner in which some were converted, and the general joy that was expressed on the occasion, opened the way for the enemy of all righteousness to inject powerful temptations into Br. Smith's mind. He was tempted to believe he never had met with a true conversion to God, and that for a number of years he had been deceiving himself and others. His affliction of mind was so painful that he was deprived of sleep, and rendered almost unfit for business. At times he was even thrown into an inexpressible agony, and was brought altion of his virtues. Many actions are calculated of the wise man's expressions-" A man may sustain his infirmities; but a wounded spirit who can bear ?"-However, he continued struggling in prayer and other devotional exercises, till the conflicts, and lifted upon him the light of his countenance. He experienced comfortable seabeauty of the actions, nor to tarnish the charac- expressed any thing of his gracious attainments to his brethren, he ever did it with great humil-Brother Smith, whose character and Christian ity, meekness, and self-abasement. Though his and to be loved. It is probable, however, from had a greater sense of their unworthiness than more predominant in our interviews, on his part, theological pursuits were certainly considera- al, the time had arrived, he sunk rapidly into than expressions of self-distrust, and fear lest his ble for a person of his opportunities. Being nat- the arms of death. Through the whole of his

received and professed by his Methodist breth-

In the exercise of his judgment, he was rigid towards himself, but forbearing to others. To sometimes he was attended with seasons of darkthe opinions of persons belonging to other Christian societies, he rendered due respect; but maintained his own views of the things of God and religion with a decision and independence becoming a disciple of Christ, We might add, he was a careful observer of the living members of society around him; noticing what appeared defective, and what correct. His judgment, I think, was excellent with regard to the spirit manifested by Christians and Ministers, in their devotional and other performances which came before the world. The matter and spirit of all the sermons he heard, were carefully observed, not indeed, with unrelenting bigotry, but with prayerful investigation. I have often had an opportunity to profit by his friendly hints, with regard to certain improprieties in my public improvements. He possessed a zeal free from enthusiasm, a faith carefully founded in Christian experience, a love to God and his people truly fervent and rational. It was a maxim with him, that " the tree is known by its fruit." Religion he considered to be a rational thing, therefore, it did not consist in mere professions of uprightness, while the subject used it to cover fraud, falsehood, and every evil. In the sanctuary of devotion, his usual deportment was sedate, prayerful and animated. He appeared to be aware of the impropriety of kindling up the devotions of that holy place with strange fire; he wished for none but the fire directly from the

altar of God. He was very seldom absent from the house of prayer on the Lord's day, unless prevented by kness. In this respect, he often intimated that he admired consistency of conduct. He was not of the number of those who would flock out occasionally to lectures on week days and evenings, and then not attend the stated meetings on the Lord's day, perhaps, scarcely once in three months. His views were, that it was more proper, first to attend the stated devotions of the Sabbath, and afterwards as many occasional meetings or lectures as would be prudent in our circumstances. To this rule he invariably adhered. In his interviews among his friends he always appeared ingenuous, familiar, and open-possessing a natural and ready vivacity which rendered his company agreeable, and gave to conversation an entertaining and pleasant turn. His attachment to his friends, and especially to his family, appeared to be sincere, rational and warm. In his domestic circle he carefully officiated in offering up the morning and evening sacrifices of prayer and thanksgiving .-In him his surviving consort has lost an affectionate, faithful, tender friend and companion-his children, a condescending, worthy, and loving parent. For them all, he exercised great solicitude, both for their temporal and spiritual we!fare. This operated as one inducement among others to urge him forward in business and enterprise, to the imparing of his health. And there was no time in his life when he appeared to take a greater share in labor and business, than within a few months of his death; no doubt most into despair. He then realised the force with a view to provide for his family, and extricate himself from certain embarrassments that had arisen from a number of misfortunes in his temporal affairs. Here we may see on what a precarious foundation the schemes of our pre-Lord gradually brought him out of those severe sent existence rest. The brightest career of human glory often comes to a period in a moment; the deepest designs of earthly happiness vanish sons from time to time, till he gained a comfor- like the illusive swift declining shadow. In the table assurance of the divine favor. When he midst of life we are in death. As stated on the page of inspiration, "In prosperity there is a dreadful sound in his ear, he shall take thee away with his stroke; and then, a great ransom virtues I now attempt to delineate, was natural- Christian conduct was mostly a model worthy to shall not deliver thee." -The sickness which ly amiable. It seems that he was born to please be imitated by every disciple of Christ, yet none terminated the labors, life, and sufferings of our beloved Smith, presented no alarming symptoms some circumstances, that he was visited with re- he had of his own. He saw a height and depth in the beginning. At first it assumed the appearligious impressions at a very early period .- in religion, of which many Christians of a more ance of a lung fever; and for a number of days From a number of years of very particular ac- showy experience have no knowledge. He there was no reason to doubt but that he would quaintance with him, I think I am prepared to spent much of his leisure, especially the latter shortly recover. But the disease taking an unsay, that I have no reason to question the puri- part of his days, in reading and study. The Bi- favorable turn, he fell into a rapid decline; and ty of his motives, or the uprightness of his in- ble, and other books which lead to a knowledge it became evident that his sickness would prove tentions, in the whole circle of his public and of the invaluable truths of our holy religion, were fatal. He received every attention, both from private duties. There was scarcely any thing the books of his choice. His acquisitions in friends and physicians; but all proved ineffectu-

often tried in former emergencies and seasons of distress. His afflictions of body, in the latter part of his indisposition, were very great, and ness and temptation. He mostly, however, appeared composed and calm. At one time, when visited by the writer of this sketch, he was sitting in his large chair, more composed for conversation than at some other times. Conversation was introduced on the attainments of God's people, the use of afflictions to the Saints, and the infinitely clearer views we shall have of those subjects, when freed from the body; * *

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

SHORT SERMON-NO. 11.

BY V. D. M.

Begin at my Sanctuary.- Ezek. ix. 6. 1. Sin is always hateful to God by whomsoever committed, or wherever it appears. It is as offensive to Him in the greatest professor as in the most unholy infidel. He can no more ap. prove of it in the sanctuary than in the temple of idols. The person who commits sin, or the place where it is committed, never can alter its nature :- sin is still the same.

2. The one who commits sin taust reform, or for ever remain an object of God's displeasure .-It is contrary to the unutterable law of His nature to look upon sin with any allowance, much less approbation. All His commands are given to prevent sin in those who have not actually transgressed, and to express His displeasure against those who have,-" the soul that sinneth

3. The work of judgment, though Jehovah's strange work, will most certainly be executed. The sinners of the sanctuary, such as unholy and worldly minded priests, and the hypocritical and superficial professors of religiou, will by no means escape. Here the messenger is to commence his work :- " Begin at my sanctuary."-Here Jesus began and scourged the temple, and afterwards threatened it should be destroyed-" one stone shall not be left upon another."-This has been literally fulfilled. Jehovah is the same; let the sinners of the sanctuary "be afraid !"

In attending to the words of the text, it will be necessary,

1. To speak of some of the sins of the sanctu-

ary. Observe,

1. They are against the clearest light. Sins in those who have been made acquainted with thirst, it should be the study of their shepherds the Saviour, are much less excusable than in to feed them with wholesome food, and lead those who have never experienced a change of them to fountains of living water. In the exerheart: for where much is given, there much will be required. If a person has once seen the exceeding sinfulness of sin, and sought, and obtained the forgiveness of it, and then apostatizes, his last state is far worse than the first. No duty can be neglected, no sin committed, by the Christian, without the abuse of the highest privileges, and the greatest injury to his soul. He that knows his Master's will and does it not, must be beaten with many stripes. The degrees of guilt and misery are always in exact proportion to the measure of light that has been abused. If he has been exalted to heaven in point of mercy, and then sins against it; he must, after the ex-

thrust down to hell. 2. They are destructive of the best interests of the soul. All who allow sin the least ground fully with them ; pray earnestly with, and for in the heart, on which to sow its pernicious seeds, them : if they repent and give satisfaction, it is will be sure to harvest its fruits: for "he that all that the heart of a Christian requires; and sows to the flesh, shall of the flesh reap corrup- God requires no more. Still, should some retion." No person, however great his attainments, can knowingly and wilfully transgress one of the commands, without incurring a spiritual loss, and should he persist in sin after he has been often reproved, he will do more than deprive himself of present enjoyment; for God hath declared that "he shall be destroyed, and that without remedy." So it seems that sin, even in an inhabitant of the sanctuary, if allowed of, will be likely to injure the soul.

This is not all it destroys: for if it be suffered in the professor of religion without his taking suitable pains to be saved from it, it will be apt to injure others through his example. It is much to be feared that many souls perish for whom Christ dled; through the criminal indulgences of some that profess religion; they are stumbling-blocks in the way of sinners.

3. They are deserving the most condign punishment. Sins of the sanctuary are committed treatment received by the dissimilar characters

established to the last in these doctrinal views | against his spiritual foes-it was what he had | the souls of men, most certainly deserve punishment; "every transgression and disobedience must receive a just recompense of reward;"-"For if we sin wilfully after that we have received the knowledge of the truth, there remaineth no more sacrifice for sins; but a certain fearful looking for of judgment and fiery indignation, which shall devour the adversaries." The word of God has passed, "the soul that sinnoth, it shall die !"-It will avail nothing to say, "I have prophesied or preached in thy name, and in thy name cast out devils, and done many wonderful works," if we be not faithful until death; for Christ will then say, "I know you not !"-" bind them hand and foot and cast them into utter darkness, where there shall be weeping, wailing and gnashing of teeth."!!!

We will now pass,

11. To speak of the work which should begin at the sanctuary.

1. A proper distinction should be made be tween the characters of those who are in the sanctuary, or church. There ever has been and is now, a vast difference in the degrees of religion, enjoyed by the members of the same church. There are some "who sigh and cry for the abominations" in the sanctuary and in the world; and others whose sins and "iniquities are exceeding great."-See the 4th and 9th verses of the chapter of which our text is a part. It is the duty of those who are entrusted with the care of souls, to be particular, especially in the administration of discipline, to make every suitable distinction between those who serve the Lord, and those who serve him not: "by their fruits ye shall know them." The hypocritical, the cold formalist, and the bigoted enthusiast, may easily be distinguished from the sincere, the faithful, and the holy, if we only bring their conduct to the word of God for trial; this will, at once, show who are for, and who against the Saviour.

2. After this distinction is made there will be particular duties to perform towards the ones who are worthy :- " Mark those who sigh and cry for the abominations," &c .- see verse 4 .-True Christians are worthy of double honor .-They should be beloved and esteemed by their ministers, and respected by all. If they are tried and tempted, they should be encouraged and comforted. "Comfort ye, comfort ye, my people, saith the Lord;" " say to the fearful, fear not," trust in the Lord, for in the Lord Jehovah is everlasting strength.' 'My grace is sufficient for them.' 'My strength shall be made perfect in their weakness.' If they hunger and cise of their pastoral authority, they should be exceedingly careful that they never punish the innocent instead of the guilty :- He that injures one of the Lord's children, 'touches the apple of His eye." 'It would be better for him to have a mill-stone hung about his neck and be drowned in the depth of the sea."-Let the rash administrator beware !!!

3d. When every thing is done, that can be done, for the security of the righteous : then there must be something done with the false professors. First, let that kind of reproof be given, which the case may require ; if they will hear and reform, then the end of gospel disciample of others, judged by the same rule, be pline is answered. But if they are refractory and unyielding, then take two or three of the experienced brethren; talk seriously and faithmain, after all this labor, in a hard, stubbort state : let their case be made known to the church, or a regularly appointed committee of the church, and let them try it. If no satisfaction be given, then let them be esteemed only as heathen men and publicaus. " Judgment must begin in the house of God," and the church must be pruned of dead branches, or it is to be feared the tree will be plucked up by the roots. Let the priest gird on the sword of truth, and go from gate to gate, and inquire, " Who is on the Lord's side?"-those who are not; let them wield the sword in love, and " slay them all !"

> We will now pass, III. To speak of some reasons why this work should begin at the sanctuary.

1st. Because the general interest of the church requires it.

Should there be no difference in the mode of these were mere professions. As a neighbor, with men and things. He appeared to be fully He well knew the strength of this weapon, against such great light and so injurious to the of which the church is composed, the faithful might be discouraged and destroyed; while the disobedient would take courage and harden DEAR SIR, themselves in their sins. Thus the church, instead of making advances in the spirit and practice of holiness, would be constantly retrograding. It is much belter to begin the work of pruning while there are but a few dead limbs upon the tree, than to let it alone until the whole die: Better one member perish, than for all the members to be destroyed with it. Though it is exceedingly painful to exclude a person from the church, yet it frequently becomes a duty to do it, in order to preserve its purity. A very little of the leaven of wickedness, if allowed to ferment in the church, will be likely to spoil the whole body. We should therefore purge out all that is evil, that the whole may become a new lump. A little strange fire may kindle and destroy a great matter.

2. Another reason why this work should beother evil, originate in the church, it is there the work of reformation should begin. By pursuing this course with a steady reliance on the arm of that God whose command we are following, and whose work we are executing, we shall moved, and the bearers of burdens renew their walls of Jerusalem.

should begin at the sanctuary; the salvation of souls requires it. There is nothing that occasions the enemies of religion to triumph in their wickedness and harden themselves in their sins, like the failings of those who profess to stand in the favor of God. They hinder many more from entering into the fold of Christ, than infidels and open persecutors: It may well be said, # they are stumbling blocks in the way of sinners!"

Again, even admitting that a church may be blessed with a revival, notwithstanding it is in a backsliden state, yet what does it gain? Every one acquainted with the result of a reformation among sinners, where there is none but a backsliden church to take the care of converts, rejoices with fear and trembling. The children of the Kingdom, born in such times, are too generally destroyed soon after they are brought forth. Having no nursing fathers and mothers, they immediately perish for the want of proper attention: this is the principal reason why so many backslide so soon after their conversion. The salvation of souls then, requires that the work " begin at the sanctuary." It it begin here, it is believed the end will be glorious!!!

Let us apply the exhortation,

1. To ourselves as individuals.—Every Christian can do something in this great work. If he can do nothing else, he can reform himself .-He can "cease doing evil and learn to do well." When he has omitted his duty to himself, his neighbor, and his God, he can in future, take good heed to his own ways, and let his light so They make good improvement in their studies. shine before men, that they, by seeing his good the school and placed with a blacksmith as an works, may glorify his Father who is in Heaven. The soul that is faithful in the discharge of its ness itself and of usefulness to others, and of being instrumental in bringing honour and glory to its Maker .- Let him be wise and begin the work with himself.

2. To ourselves as members of the Church. After we do all we can in our individual capacity, let us try our influence in the church and in the world. The rord of the Lord says, begin, there is no time for delaying. We should watch for every opportunity to do something for God and His cause. We should do all that we can to prevent the introduction of evil into the church, and labor hard to remove it where it already exists .- Begin at the sanctuary.

3. To those who have the care of souls There is much for the minister and leader to do, in their charge, in order to keep the skirts of their garments pure from the blood of souls .-They should instruct, exhort, reprove and comfering and perseverance. Each should stand to his post like a faithful soldier, and perform his duties manfully. No precious soul should be for the Lord, let us do it with our might !!!

Lord, teach us what we have to do, And when we should thy work ' Begin.' O! mark the course we should pursue, To overcome and cast out sin.

MR. EDITOR.

Please to correct the following errors in the account of the late camp-meeting in Westmoreland. For " Gen. 7. 16," read Exodus 7. 16 : for " Math. 3. 17," read Math. B. 11 : for "Gen. 17 5,-11 :" read Gen. 15. 7, 11 : for " John, 3. 11," read 3 John 11: for "attention to their word," read attention to the word : and for "June 19, 1821," read June 19, 1324.

Ashburnham, July 3, 1824.

TO THE EDITOR OF ZION'S HERALD.

As far as I can learn, the Herald gives satis, faction to those who receive it, and as a medium discovered an unusual seriousness and tender-of diffusing useful knowledge to that branch of ness of conscience. One of the missionaries in the church for which it is designed, I think it his journal under date of Feb. 16th, writes as will be greatly beneficial. It is what, for some years, I have been desirous to see effected .-Still, I think there is a great backwardness among our brethren, in giving encouragement to the periodical publications intended for their special use, and to promote their spiritual and eternal welfare. There are very few members in our societies who cannot afford to take at least one of the publications alluded to. If it is inexpedient for them to take the Herald, doubtless they might become subscribers to the Magazine. Or should circumstances and situation make it improper for them to receive either the Herald or the Magazine, certainly there are none so indigin at the sanctuary, is, because the Lord has gent that they cannot contribute their support commanded that it should-" Begin at my sanc- to the Guardian and Youth's Instructer, provided tuary :" "For the time is come that judgment they have a common share of health. Those of must begin at the house of God; and if it first be- our church especially who are growing into acgin at us, what shall the end be of them that tive life, should be taught that they are under obey not the gospel of God?" 1 Pet. 4. 17 .- an indispensable obligation to use all the means The wisdom of God ordains that the axe shall in their power, to gain useful knowledge; and be laid at the root of the tree :- the cure must more particularly that knowledge which relates commence by removing first the cause. If the sin which is the cause of backsliding, or any blessed Lord. It is ardently desired that there might be an universal effort in the church, throughout its several societies and among its diversified members, to read, digest and bring into practice, the great and fundamental truths which are inculcated in these periodical publinever fail of success. When the rubbish is re- cations, as well as to aid and assist those whose duty it is to superintend and prepare for circustrength, it will be easy building up the spiritual lation such knowledge as by the influence of divine grace may be a lasting blessing to the pre-3. There is yet another reason why this work sent and future generations.

A SUBSCRIBER.

MISSIONARY AND RELIGIOUS.

UNITED FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY. The following abstract of the report presented at the seventh Annual Meeting of the United Foreign Missionary Society on the 12th of May, is from the New-York Observer. We have inserted, say the editors, also a few Geographical Illustrations from other sources.

Union Mission .- This mission was established in 1820 among the Osages of the Arkansas, who are about 2000 in number, and inhabit several villages on the branches of the Arkansas river. Union, the name of the place where the missionaries are stationed, is on Grand River, about 25 miles from its junction with the Arkansas. The Osages, about a year since, were at war with the Cherokees, and harmony is not yet entirely restored, although the Osages manifest disposition to make great sacrifices, for the purpose of maintaining peace. A number of th tribe have recently abandoned the chase and re-sorted to the cultivation of the soil for their subsistence. Monieh Persha, a young chief, led the way, and he was soon followed by 15 or 20 others, who were employed during the last sommer as laborers on the mission farm. In the course of the year, with the assistance of the missionaries, they commmenced an agricultural settlement of their owr. The Indian women and girls, in several families, have also manifested desire to relinquish the savage life, and have been instructed in sewing, spinning and various other branches of household economy.-The number of children in the school at this station is 14, which is 7 more than at the last report. apprentice is said to be very ingenious: he manufactures nails, hinges and even small knives personal and relative duties, is sure of happi- with ease .- "No American youth" says the Superintendant "would make a more active of promising appearance." Two of the missionaries have made so much progress in the Osage language, that they can now converse on ordinary subjects with considerable facility.

Great Osage Mission .- The Great Osages are about 4000 in number. Their principal villages are on the Osage river, about 360 miles from its junction with the Missouri, The school at this station consists of 18 Osage children, 13 girls and 5 boys. Some of them can read in the Testament and converse intelligibly in English, and they have generally made encouraging progress in acquiring a knowledge of agri culture and the useful arts.-The missionaries at this station are devoting their time principally to the study of the language.

Tuscarora Mission .- The Tuscarora Indians to the number of of 300, inhabit a village a bout three miles from Lewiston in the wes tern part of New York. Our readers will recollect that the Rev. Mr. Crane. who was for merly stationed among these Indians, tendered fort as occasion may require; with all long-suf- his resignation in September last, and has since been employed as general agent in collecting funds for the society. Since Mr. Crane's resig nation, no regular missionary has been appointed. The Rev. Mr. Smith, of Lewiston, has, left to perish for the want of its shepherd's care however, been employed as a temporary supply. and attention. "Whatsoever our hand finds to do He states that the number of Indians who attend public worship is considerably greater than when he commenced his labors, and that no white congregation appear with more decorum or so

Senecu Mission .- The station among the Ser ecas is about 4 miles east of Buffalo. The History of this mission, since the last annual meet-

ary last, the number of infant children living in the missionary family, and entirely under their control was more than thirty. At that time they

" On Saturday, as I 'walked out in the field at eventide, a few rods from our dwelling, I saw one of our largest boys retiring just after the school had closed, into an adjoining thicket. I asked him whither he was going? He pointed his finger and said he was going yonder to pray. As I stood conversing with him a few minutes, another came up and said he was going on the same errand. I turned away affected with the circumstance, and walked behind the hill, in the rear of the house, to find a place where I might give vent to my feelings; and where to beg God to fasten conviction on their tender hearts. The evening was marked with that placid stiffness which tends insensibly to the pious mind to survey the wondrous works of God.

"I could di-tinctly hear the voice of prayer on several sides around me. As I walked towards the house, I wondered why the little children were not heard at play, as usual. The secret was soon discovered. For I discovered that they too had collected in a little group on the side of a hill, stood with clasped hands, and in perfect silence; while one of the number, in audible voice, was sending forth his petitions. of such is the kingdom of heaven."

" Such" says the report "was the flattering state of this mission at the close of the month of February." Tears of gratitude filled the eyes of this missionary, and songs of praise ascended from the family, as they contemplated the rising prospect, so suddenly presented, of becoming the happy instrumets of leading this interesting group of children, not only to civilization, but to piety, and to eternal blessedness.

It was at this moment that the Pagan Indians. co-operating with wicked white men, resolved to disperse the school, and to expel the mission family from the reservation-a transaction which would disgrace the Caffres or Ashantees of Af-

When Capt. Pollard, the Indian Chief, was about to partake of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, for the first time, he made the following reply to the questions that were asked him by the Missionary :

"Brother, since you have thought proper -to invite me to become numbered in the family of Christ, and have asked me these solemn questions, I shall make my answer in a few words. It is a fact not to be denied, that in my younger days I have lived in total darkness, in a state of gnorance and sin, and although I have kept myself from many of those vices which have ruined many of my people, still I have to acknowledge that I am a great sinner in the sight of God. But now, as I have learned a little of the Gospel, and have heard of the wonderful love of esus Christ in dying for the sine of mankind, I should be worse than a brute if my heart should not repent, and place its trust in his death alone. know there are some of my nation, who turn their back against the Son of God, and despise his gospel; and they are displeased with us bewe are determined to hold fast to the truth. As for myself, I will only say, that if my heart's blood be necessary to atone for the crime have committed in departing from the paths of ignorance and sin, let it flow freely: let them take revenge upon me, in the presence of my family—in open day—I shall make no resistance, since I shall die in the cause of God." This was spoken with so much feeling as nearly drew tears from all present, and was truly characteristic of the indian orator, softened by the humility of the Christian.

From the First Annual Report of the Bible Society

A mechanic, the father of a family, subsisting by the produce of his labor, was the first of our subscribers in 1821. Having heard me rec-Society, he waited for me at the door of the church to present me with a subscription of five francs. He renewed this subscription, last year, but carried his humility so far as to request that his name might not appear in our list; and, not content with purchasing a Bible for himself, he procured the sale of several others, and even offered to pay for those which we had given to his friends on his recommendation.

An old soldier, now employed in one of the work-shops of this city, and searcely able to earn a sufficiency for the supply of his own wants and those of his family, came on Sunday, after the service, and asked me for a Bible. As he was unknown to me, I hesitated whether to give it to him; and interrogated him, in order to assure myself that he would make good use of it What was my surprise, on hearing him say to me, as he received it with a mingled expression of joy and gratitude " "It is true I am poor, but the word of God well deserves that some sacrifices should be made to obtain possession of it." And he insisted upon my acceptance of 3 francs which he offered to me in payment.

The ten tribes of Israel.—The London Jews Society, who had employed a Mr. Sargon to visit Cannawore in India, to gain information respecting the people in that place and vicinity, who are supposed to have been the descendants of the ancient Israelites, have recently received Jarrett, Esq Secretary to the Society's corresponding committee in Madras. These people have Hebrew names. Some of them read Hebrew, and they have a faint tradition of their original Exodus from Egypt. Their common language is Hindu. They are idolaters, using and mixing idolatrons ceremonies with Hebrew. Pollard, and Henry Two Guns,) have since been added. "The cause of truth" says the report, "is widely gaining influence among this tribe. A few of the young men have exhibited more than ordinary solicitude on the subject of religion, and one of the most distinguished of the females (the wife of Capt. Pollard,) has manifested a change in her feelings and sentiments, which affords ground to hope that she has become a subject of religious concerns. They exhibited more than the ir religious concerns. They exhibited more than the has become a subject of religious concerns. They exhibited more than the has become a subject of religious concerns. They exhibited more than the has become a subject of religious concerns. They exhibited more than the has become a subject of religious concerns. They exhibited more than the has become a subject of religious concerns. They exhibited more than the has become a subject of religious concerns. They exhibited more than the has become a subject of religion, and one of the most distinguished of the females (the wife of Capt. Pollard,) has manifested a change in her feelings and sentiments, which affords ground to hope that she has become a subject of religious concerns. They exhibited more than the has become a subject of religion, and one of the most distinguished of the females (the proper people, did ever this the attent of the tien, of the tree of the brew. They use the prevent explaints the proper people, did ever this the attent of the attent brew, and they have a faint tradition of their

According to an official report, the London Religious Tract Society, have issued from their depository, during the last year alone, the vast number of 10,120,760 tracts.—During the three years preceding May, 1823, It circulated in Malacca, 102,150 tracts in the Chinese language, and 3500 in the Malay-all printed at its own expense. The number of tracts which the Society has published since its formation amounts to sixty millions " exclusive of many millions, printed in foreign languages by means of its At its last anniversary meeting, on the 14th ult. at five o'clock in the morning, in bad weather, from twelve to fourteen hundred persons attended, the majority of whom consisted of elegantly dressed females.

Shaker Societies in the United States.

The first and one of the largest is at New-Lebanon, about 2 1-2 miles south of Lebanon Springs, in the county of Columbia, state of N. York, 25 miles south-east from Albany, and contains between 5 and 600 persons. One at Watervliet, 7 miles north-east of Albany, containing upwards of 200 members; one at Hancock, Berkshire co. Mass. of 300 members; one at Tyringham, in the same co. containing 100 members: one at Enfield, Hartford co. Conn. containing about 200 members; one at Shirley. Middlesex co. Mass. containing 150 members; one at Canterbury, Rockingham co. N. Hampshire, containing upwards of 200 members; one at Enfield, N. Hampshire, containing 200 mem bers; one at Alfred, Maine, containing 200 membets; one in New-Gloucester, Maine, conaining about 150 members; one at Union village, Warren co. Ohio, containing nearly 600 nembers; one at Watervliet, Montgomery co. Ohio, containing about 100 members; one at Pleasant Hill, Ken. containing between 4 and 50 members; one at South Union, Logan Co. Ken. containing between 3 and 400 members ; one at Vest Union, Knox co. Ind. containing upwards f 200 members. Most of the societies contain number of large families, and each family is provided with one or more large and convenient dwelling-house, and work-shops. In each Society there is a house for public worship, and an office for the transaction of business. Their employments are agriculture, horticulture, and domestic manufactures, which furnish a variety of articles for the market.

LIBERALITY.

The Dublin Gazette gives the following ac ount of the will of a deceased nobleman :

The Right Hon. Richard Powerscourt, de eased, did by his last will, bearing date 8th of October, 1822, give and bequeath unto the Rev. Simeon of Trinity College, Cambridge, the Hon. and Rev. Edward Wingfield, and Sergeant etroy, the sum of three thousand pounds, to be by them expended, as may seem best to them, n portions of one thousand pounds each-name-, one thousand pounds for his poor countrymer in Ireland, for the purpose of supporting mission-aries to preach the glad tidings of salvation to this benighted people—one thousand pounds for the same purpose in India—One thousand pounds for the poor blacks in and arriving at the island of Sierra Leone. He also desired that his executors might and should, at their discretion, spend in the service of his Lord and Master and Redeemer, a sum of two thousand pounds annually out of his estate, until his son Richard should attain the age of 21 years.

Singular effect of beauty on a young man. Bishop Dapoy invited one day to dinner two dergymen and two ladies : he remarked that

during the whole of the repast, the youngest of the two clergymen had his eyes steadily fixed on one of the ladies, who was very bandsome. The bishop, after dinner, when the ladies had retired, asked him what he thought of the lady he had been looking at—the clergyman answered, "My lord, in looking at the lady, I was reflecting that her beautiful forehead will one day be covered with wrinkles; that the coral of her lips They catch in the river a variety of fine the be extinguished; that the ivory of her teeth will change to ebony; that to the roses and lil-ies of her complexion, the withered appearance of care will succeed; that her fin skin will become a dry parchment; that her a-greeable smiles will be converted into grimaces ; and at length she will become the antidot of love."-I never should have supposed, said the bishop, that the sight of a fine young woman would have inspired a young man with such profound meditation.

We have often wondered how it is possible for a physician, who sees in the human frame so many wonderful marks, not only of design, but of wisdom, power and goodness, and who is so often reminded of the transitory nature of earthly existence, can help being deeply impressed with a sense of religious obligation .-The ingenious arrangement and exact balance of the various muscles,—the inscrutable operations which are constantly going on in the stomach and alimentary canal, -- the heart and arteries impelling the vital fluid to every part of the body, and the veins accompanying the arteries to receive the refluent blood, and convey it back to the heart,--the brain deriving nervous power from the blood thrown to it by the heart, and the heart continuing its motion by the nervous influence which it derives from the brain, -- all proclaim, in a language no infi-del can resist, the existence and wisdom of the great Designer .-- Surely, it seems to us "an undevout anatomist is mad."

Bost. Medical Intelligencer.

death? That sacred blood, as it is the security on those who trust in it, is the very seal of

isbelieve you cannot; brave it out you do Then you hope, at some more convergers.—So hoped the five virgins and slept without oil in their lumps how they fared. Neither have you forgon merchant and the farmer, and the sons who refused the invitation to the marriage king's son, were consumed with fire from that is your life, that you should be the sons who What is your life, that you should trust in it; what is your life, that you should trust in it; even a vapour that speedily passeth away? security have you that Heaven will help you to reshand; or that Heaven will help you to reshancever you please? Will the resolution whenever you please? Will the resolution of mind gather strength as your other facults body and mind decay? Will sin grow weak body and mind decay the state of the being a while longer indulged; or God grow as friendly by being a while longer spurned to the perfect of nought? Beware of the time, from nation. This day is as comenient as to norrow; is day is yours, to morrow is not; this day is a day day is yours, to morrow may be a day of doom."—lring

THE AFRICAN COLONY

Extract of a letter from Lieut. Comdt. John SLOAT, to Commodore David Porten, commod ing United States squadron in the West han Coast of Africa, &c. dated,

U. S. schr. Grampus, Ma'anzas, May 2 , 1824.

" In conformity to your orders of the 24th January, 1824, I sailed from Hampton Road, the 28th of February, and proceeded to Coast of Africa. On the 4th of April land ed at Cape Mesurado, and visited the colon free people of color, where I remained end days, and have the satisfaction to report the found every thing comfortably settled, and peace with all the neighboring nations, a the difficulty with previous to the visit of the Cyane is not friendly to them, yet they drag believe they will venture to attack them and particularly since my visit, as I gave the nature to understand that I should return there should and they know that I supplied the colony amunition, provisions, &c. &c .- a return of white I enclose. The appearance of the Grange on the Coast has been of essential service is the settlement. The trade with the native their immediate vicinity had been stopped for some time; but when they found the Granpu to be a vessel of war, the King sent in wet that he would open the trade ; and before [le there, the natives began to come in with pavisions and other articles in considerable nu bers. The agent for the United States, as ne as that for the Colonization Society, had le the settlement some time before my anim They have appointed acting Agents, Mr. Waring for the United States, and Mr. Johnson in the Society, both colored men. By their alvice, the people have elected a Council of Twelve, to assist in managing the affairs of the Colony, and by what I could discover they a pear to be doing very well. But they are the tremely desirous to have the advice of god Agents. They say they do no! yet feel then selves competent to manage the establishme Their settlement is very pleasantly situated a narrow peninsula, the sea on one side, a Mesurado river on the other, on high grow and they have for its protection a tolerable got fort, built of stone, at one end of the village, a which are mounted, at present, one long ed-teen pounder, and two eighteen pound gunnals. At the other extremity is a block-house, sit one nine pounder, and one six. They also has mounted one brass four pound field piece, al one two pound swivel, besides several other guns not mounted, and about one hundred no kets, eighty of which are in good order, a the others they will be able to repair with te tools and materials I gave them. The number of inhabitants is two hundred and thirty-sens. seventy-eight of them capable of bearing arm who are formed into a company, and mustering exercise, every Saturday. They all have ren good houses, and some of them begin to callvate gardens. They have also cleared a consterable piece of ground intended for cultivation and plenty of oysters : they have an abundan of fine timber, and the soil is very good; and they all appeared to be quite contented with their situation. They probably enjoy as good health there as as they would in any part of the world. Of the last emigrants, one hundred and five, a have gone through their seasoning—three your children only have died, and they with com plaints incident to every climate and country.

"I have made this detailed report, believing it would be agreeable to you, to the society and to all those friendly to the settlement, know exactly how these people are situated, at I have been informed at St. Thomas that then are, at present, very discouraging reports in cit culation in the United States.

The U. S schooner Porpoise, Lt. Comdt. Charles W. Skinner, went to sea from Hampton Roads on the 27th ult. bound to the Coast of Africa. The Rev. Mr. Gurley, agent for the American Colonization Society, went passenger. We understand that Mr. Gurley will remain the coast but a few days, to ascertain with pre-cision, the situation and wants of the colonissis and that on his return, if not before, a perma-nent appointment of agent or governor will be made, Dr. Ayres having resigned in consequence of ill health, and Mr. Ashman having left Libera for one of the Cape de Verd Islands, with 10 expectation of resuming the daties of agent.

From the Columbian Centinel.

MR. EDITOR. Mr. Editor,
In compliance with the request of several very respectable Gentlemen of this city, and the solicitations of persons of my own color. I aminduced to publish the following statement is relation to the country and government of Hayti. I the more cheerfully comply with these requests, in hopes that those free people of color especially, who are disposed to seek an asylum for the enjoyment of liberty and the common rights of man in a foreign clime, may be benefited by this publication.

benefited by this publication.

Having been a resident for some months in the Island of Hayti, I am fully persuaded that it is the best and most suitable place of residence

which Providen cipated people liberty and equa-sings. At an int sings. At an int dent Boyer, some make a verbal s me, as an organ people of color has recently ma Mr. Dewey.

on from bir I pever received person; but on twith the greates government, and The island is

with all the nee life. It present nountains recal read of ancient (d Sion, Its fert ich luxuriance The staple processing and lowith the best of and the pasture flocks and herds

A yoke of wel handsome cow poultry at the supplied with a fish—oysters, lo weighing 80 or 9 ust, and Septen nd during this ottest part of th o strangers, I e The Haytien e mechanical ouragement. nithe, tailors, b ers, coopers, ta s, ship-carpen orkers sugarould find const A country, the rable to trade sing a free an hich encourage ountry possessi veral hundred en, who are oriously in the advantages h thing for the mankind. T t, when all w uence to plac nited States u

BOSTON: CONFERE The New-En t Episcopal C ne 22 : prese nety four men ut thirty local The business with much h ally seemed t Twenty-seve moers of the n's orders : v argent, Thoma stow, Milton . Fairbank, Ja etcher, Oran avid Leslie, errill, Caleb Stickney, V lle B. Cox, O

Boston, July 1

Zion

ph Allen. John Bachel nd William B itted to the o The following ham Horton al, Charles B m Ezra Kell Brs. Epaphr Taylor, we ference; itted on trial

itted to the o The increas rence the ye It may be p rder of exerc r being fair, rould be be round, near t o'clock, A. hn 1. 9. rayer by br. d upon He

George ordai exhorted. S losed the mo two, P. M. Bi 4. 35, 36; and Br. Kilborn of

yould be not have spared not delivered him up to it to the security of hear, the very seal of hell to

prave it out you dare me, the convenient season, to virgins who alumbered hamps; and you know the you forgotten how the sons of pleason, the marriage feast of the with fire from bearen ould trust in it is it in passeth away! What will warn you before the resolution of you other faculties of our other faculties of the property of the resolution of your other faculties of the property of the resolution of your other faculties of the property of the resolution of your other faculties of the property of the p our other faculties ill sin grow weaker ged; or God grow more ger spuraed; or the gosting a while longer set at hief of time, Procrass. nient as to-morrow t; this day is a day of lay of doom."—Iraine

COLONY. ieut. Comdt. John D. avid Porter, command-fron in the West Indies.

ed.

S. schr. Grampus, , May 2 , 1824. orders of the 24th, of om Hampton Roads, on and proceeded to the 4th of April I anchornd visited the colony of here I remained eight action to report that I

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me before my arrival.
ecting Agents, Mr. War.
es, and Mr. Johnson for red men. By their adelected a Council of naging the affairs of the could discover they apwell. But they are exy do no! yet feel themnage the establishment y pleasantly situated a e sea on one side, and other, on high ground, otection a tolerable good ne end of the village, on present, one long eighighteen pound gunnades. is a block-house, with ne six. They also have pound field piece, and besides several other

about one hundred musare in good order, and able to repair with the ave them. The number indred and thirty-seven, capable of bearing arm, company, and muster for They all have very ay. of them begin to cultiave also cleared a considintended for cultivation. they have an abundance soil is very good; and uite contented with their bly enjoy as good health, in any part of the world-ne hundred and five, all seasoning—three young ed, and they with comclimate and country.

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AYTI.

th the request of several elemen of this city, and the s of my own color. I an ne following statement in and government of Hay-rfully comply with these t those free people of cole disposed to seek an asyat of liberty and the com a foreign clime, may be lication.

sident for some months in am fully persuaded that it suitable place of residence

cipated people of color, for the enjoyment of liberty and equality, with their attendant bles-sings. At an interview which I had with Presisings. At an interview which I had with Presi-dent Boyer, some months ago, he was pleased to make a verbal statement of the same offers to me, as an organ of communication to the free people of color in the United States, which he has recently made to the Colonization Society, in answer to the inquiries made by the Rev.

After having made known to his Excellency the object of my visit, and having received permission from him to preach and discharge the duties of a missionary of the gospel in the Island, I never received the least molestation from any person; but on the contrary, was always treated with the greatest respect by all the officers of government, and by all classes of the people.

The island is delightfully situated, abounding with all the necessaries and even luxuries of

life. It presents to the eye the most romantic and beautiful scenery; and while its verdant mountains recal to our minds what we have read of ancient Gilbon, Tabor, Lebanon, Carmel, and Sion, its fertile vallies present us with the rich luxuriance of the Israelitish Canaan.

The staple productions are coffee, rice, tobacco, indigo and Indian corn. The forests abound with the best of mahogany, logwood and fustic; and the pastures are literally covered with

and the pastures are literally covered with flocks and herds.

A yoke of well made exen, measuring six feet six inches, may be purchased for 17 or \$18; a handsome cow and calf for \$7; and swine and poultry at the same rate. The markets are supplied with a plenty of fresh and salt water fish—eysters, lobsters, and turtles. A turtle weighing 80 or 90 pounds may be purchased for weighing 80 or 90 pounds may be purchased for Falmouth, Frederick Upham.

Scittate, John Adams, Moaes Sanderson Sunderland.

Duxbury, Bartholomew Otheman.

Fairhaven, Erastus Otis.

New-Bedford, Epaphras Kibby.

Martha's Vineyard, Edward S. Taylor Nantucket, Leonard Frost, Herschell F. Falmouth, Frederick Upham. gust, and September, I resided upon the Island, and during this time, which is considered the and during this time, which is considered the Eastham, Nathan Paine. hottest part of the year, and the most unhealthy Wellfleet, Samuel G. Atkins. to strangers, I enjoyed as good health as at any period of my life.

The Haytiens have made great progress in

the mechanical arts, which receive liberal encouragement. Goldsmiths, silversmiths, blacksmiths, tailors, bootmakers, painters, cabinetma- GEO. PICKERING, Missionary to Newburyport & kers, coopers, tanners, curriers, house-carpenters, ship-carpenters, turners, wheelwrights, tinworkers sugar-manufacturers, and distillers, would find constant and profitable employment

A country, the local situation of which is favorable to trade and commercial enterprise, pessessing a free and well regulated government, which encourages the useful and liberal arts, a country possessing an enterprising population of several hundred thousands of active and brave men, who are determined to live free, or die gloriously in the defence of freedom, must poses advantages highly inviting to men who are ighing for the enjoyment of the common rights mankind. The time, I trust, is not far disinfluence to place the free colore d people of the United States upon the delightful Island of Hay-THOMAS PAUL

Boston, July 1, 1824.

merald. Zion's

BOSTON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 7.

[COMMUNICATED.] CONFERENCE AT BARNARD, VT. The New-England Conference of the Metholist Episcopal Church, convened at Barnard, Vt. June 22: present, Bishops George and Hedding.

bout thirty local preachers and candidates. The business of the Conference was conduct ed with much harmony, and the preachers generally seemed to possess a good spirit.

ninety four members of the Conference, and a

Twenty-seven brethren were admitted as members of the Conference, and received Deacon's orders : viz. Samuel G. Atkins, Aaron D. Sargent, Thomas Smith, John W. Case, William Barstow, Milton French, John E. Risley, George Fairbank, James B. H. Norris, John G. Dow. Roswell Putnam, James Templeton, Daniel L. Fletcher, Orange Scott, Newell S. Spalding, David Leslie, Charles D. Cahoon, Abraham D. Merrill, Caleb Dustin, Samuel Kelly, Ezekiel W. Stickney, William Gardner, John Shaw, Melville B. Cox, Otis Williams, Herschel Foster, Joseph Allen.

John Bacheller, Peter Bean, Zadock Hubbard, and William Berkley, local preachers, were admitted to the office of Deacon.

The following brethren were ordained elders: otham Horton, William M'Coy, Phinehas Crandal, Charles Baker, David Culver, Joseph Kellum Ezra Kellogg, and Hezekiah Thatcher.

Brs. Epaphras Kibby, Joshua Hall and Amaa Taylor, were réadmitted as members of the Conference; and fifteen young men were admitted on trial. Some local brethren were admitted to the office of Elder, but I have not their

The increase of Church-members in this Conference the year past, is 1699*

It may be proper to notice particularly the order of exercises on the Sabbath. The weather being fair, it was thought our congregation would be best accommodated on the campground, near the meeting-house. At half past o'clock, A. M. brother Kent preached on 1 John 1.9. Br. Virgin prayed. Singing, and prayer by br. Lindsey. Bishop George preached upon Heb. 12. 2. After which, Bishop George ordained the Deacons. Br. Fisk then exhorted. Singing and prayer by br. Wells, closed the morning exercise. Between one and two, P. M. Bishop Hedding preached upon John 4. 35, 36; and afterwards ordained the Elders .-Br. Kilborn closed the exercises. About 3000

Note.—Through a mis'ake in the "Minutes" of the last year, the number of members in the New-England Conference was overrated by the number of 1000. The whole number at the present time is \$2,625.—Editor.

50 sermons were preached in different parts of Barnard and its vicinity: we hope good was done in the name of the Lord. The Conference rose on the 29th, and the preachers on parting were seriously affected with the consideration that they should never all meet again, in this world, as our brethren in the State of Maine will hereafter form a Conference by themselves. O may the Lord of the barvest attend his servants in all their toils and trials, and bring them together at last, in the world of eternal rest and glory. Ashburnham, July 2, 1824.

PREACHERS' STATIONS FOR THE YEAR.

BOSTON DISTRICT. EDWARD Hype, Presiding Elder. Boston, Solomon Sias, Isaac Bonney. Lynn Common, Daniel Fillmore. Lynn, Wood End, Elijah Spear. Marblehead Ct. Jesse Fillmore, Thomas W Tucker sup.

Malden, Samuel Norris. Cambridge & Charlestown, Damon Young, Ebenezer Ireson.
Scittute, John Adams, Moses Sanderson, La-Roy

Nantucket, Leonard Frost, Herschell Foster. Sandwich, Jonathan Mayliew. Barnstable, Lewis Bates, John N. Maffitt. Saugus, Henry Mayo. Provincetown, Shipley W. Willson. Chatham, Leonard Bennet.

Middleborough & Rochester, Asa Kent, sup. Aaron D. Sargent. Gloucester.

NEW-LONDON DISTRICT. JOSEPH A. MERRILL, Presiding Elder. Needham, Benj. Hazelton, John E. Risley, Ira Bidwell. Ashburnham, Aaron Lummus. Winchester, Amasa Taylor, Jared Perkins.

Brookfield, Isaac Stoddard. Wilbraham, Phineas Peck, sup. Springfield, John W. Hardy. Tolland, Moses Fifield, Jun. Joseph Ireson. Hebron & New-London, Daniel Dorchester, Geo. Fairbank, John W. Case.

Norwick, Isaac Jennison, Reuben Ransom. Warwick, Elisha Frink, Ephraim K. Avery. Providence, Eno.h Mudge. Bristol & Warren, Timothy Merritt. Summerset, Ebenezer Blake. Summerset, Ebenezer Blake.
Rhode Island & Little Compton, Daniel Wabby
Joel W. McKee.
Stoughton & Easton, Charles Virgin.
Milford, Heman Perry, Warren Wilbur.
Pomfret, Elias Marble, Milton French.
Mansfield, Hezekiah Thatcher, Newell S. Spal-

JOHN LINDSEY, Missionary to South Hadley & Sunderland.

VERMONT DISTRICT. WILBUR FISHE, Presiding Elder. Lyndon, John F. Adams, Orange Scott. Danville, Thomas C. Pierce, David Copeland, Craftsburg & Derby, David Leslie, Justin Spaul-

ding.

Barre, David Kilbourn, Haskell Wheelock, Ama sa E. Houghton. Morion, Charles D. Cahoon.

Vershire, John Lord, Joseph B. White, John Barnard, John. G. Dow, Nathaniel W. Aspinwall.

Rochester, William Barstow. Athens and Weston, Isaac Barker, Benj. Paine. Unity, Juel Steel, George Putnam.

NEW HAMPSHIRE DISTRICT. BENJAMIN R. HOYT, Presiding Elder. Portsmouth, Ephraim Wiley. New Market, Eleazer Steel, John Broadhead.

sup. Kingston, Squire B. Haskell. Salisbury, Amasa Buck.
Poplin & Salem, Joseph Allen, Wm. Gardner. Orlando Hinds, sup.

Pembroke, Ezekiel W. Stickney David Culver.

Deering & Sutton, Samuel Kelly, Giles Campbell, Zenas Adams, sup. Gilmantown, Jacob Sanborn. Rochester & Dover, Jotham Horton, Benjamin

Tuftenborough, Enoch Bradley . andwich, James B. H. Norris. Bridgewater, James Templeton. Canaan, Joseph Kellum, William McCay. Orford, Charles Baker. Landaff, Caleb Dustin, Daniel L. Fletcher. Lancaster, Benj. Brown, Nathan Howe. James P. Hervey is without a station this year.

PORTLAND DISTRICT. ELISHA STREETER, Presiding Elder. Portland, Phineas Crandal. Scarborough, Silas Frink. Kennebunk, Melville B. Cox. Buxton. John Shaw. Conway, John Briggs. Gray, James Jaques. Poland, Daniel Wentworth. Bethel, True Page. Livermore, Job Pratt, Benj. Buruhum, Abrahan Hollway. Readfield, John Atwell. Durham, Caleb Fogg, Aaron Saunderson.

KENNEBECK DISTRICT. ELEAZER WELLS, Presiding Elder. Industry, Ezekiel Robinson. Norridgewock, John S. Ayer. Exeter, Otis Williams. Unity, Philip Ayer.

persons attended the services in the grove, and generally preserved very good decorum.

During the sitting of the Conference, about Hallowell, Heman Nickerson, Jesse Stone. Pittston, Benj. Jones. Bristol, James L. Bishop. Georgetown, Caleb D. Rogers. Bath, Wilder Mack. John Lewis has no appointment this year.

> PENORSCOT DISTRICT. David Hutchisson, Presiding Elder. Penobscot, Thomas Smith, Wm. S, Douglas. Humden, Peter Burgess, Gorham Greely. Orrington, Oliver Beal. Dennysville, Josiah Eaton. St. Croix, Ezra Kellogg. Thomastown, Stephen Lovell. Belfast, Joshua Hall. Union, Sullivan Bray. Vinal-Haven, David Richards. Columbia, Ebenezer F. Newell.

The next annual meeting of the New-Eng-land Conference will be holden at Lechmere-Point, Cambridge; and the Maine Conference will meet in Hallowell.

	rict—Quarterly inst QUARTER.	Meetin	gs.
Scituate Ct.	Weymouth,	July	10 4 11
Rochester,		. 44	10
N. Bedford,	a what	466	17 4 18
Fairhaven,	2739	44	20 & 21
M. Vineyard,		66	24 & 25
Nantucket,		Aug.	1
Falmouth,		"	8
Barnstable,		46	15
Eastham,		66 -	17
Welfleet,	1 12 17	46	29
Boston,	F (C)	Sept.	6
Cambridge,	THE RESIDENCE	- 44	
Saugus,		. 66 m	9
Malden,	Water State of the	46	19
Ipswich,	1	66	14
Marblehead,	100	Sept.	16
Wood End,		66	19
Charlestown,	W. New York	a	20
Duxbury,	1.75 388	, cc.	26
Sandwich,	4.6	Oct.	-
Provincetown,		- 66	10
n meller		E. HYDE.	

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

An arrival in Salem from Buenos Ayres has brought accounts to the 10th of May, giving the latest news from that quarter, and the Pacific

The U.S. frigate United States, Com. Hull, arrived at Valparaiso, the 27th of March, making her voyage from the Chesapeake to Chilling of ty sine days. She was only 22 days in running from Rio Janeiro to Valparaiso!—the shortest passages it is believed on record. Mr. Allen, our Minister to Chili, and family, landed the 28th March.

The new Governor of Buenos Ayres has congratulated the Legislature on the arrival of a Minister from the U. States, and a Consul General from England, bringing with them assurances of the amity and consideration of the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, towards the South American Republics. He complains that the Brazilians still hold Monte Video, at which place every thing was quiet and trade improving.

Letters from Buenos Ayres, mention, that the health of Mr. Rodney, our Minister, continued delicate; and that he proposed making a visit to Monte Video for the benefit of a change of air. They add, that the British Consul-General at Buenos Ayres maintained a very splendid establishment, and possessed immense influence. A Wethersfield, Abraham Merrill, Roswell Putnam. bank had been established in that city, and was in high credit

> From Chili.-The Valparaiso letters are to the 8th April. The Chilian expedition of 9 vessels had made good a landing in Chaco, (near Peru,) had taken the port and fortress of Corolmapu, and the troops were marching on San Carlos.

From Callao .- Accounts to the 29th February confirm the capture of Callao, &c. by the Span ish royalists. They add that the Peruvian Admiral Guise, had made an expedition to destroy or cut out of Callao (port of Lima) the vessels moored there, and sent in his boats and a fire ship in the night to effect his object; that he succeeded in destroying the corvette Santa Rosa, and the frigate Vennaza (a hulk) bringing away several sail of merchantment, of which were some Americans; which, however, were imme diately released, without ransom, excepting the Herald of Salem, and a Providence ship, which was ransomed, the former for \$3000, and the latter for \$2000,—having given the Admiral, as they say, some vexation, in beating off his boats and killing two of his men.—That after this exploit, Ad. Guise sailed for Truxillo, for provisions; and in his absence the American vessels re-entered Callao, landed their cargoes, left their captains to take care of them, and sailed for Valparaiso, to acquaint Com. Stuart of the proceedings. It is known, that the Franklin, 74, immediately left Valparaiso for Callao, no doubt to make inquiries into the conduct of the Peruvian Admiral. The Spaniards it was said respected foreign property; but had levied duties on foreign imports to the amount of about thirty-five per cent. and an export duty of fifteen per cent.

It was expected that the Dictator (Bolivar whose force was cantoned near Trixillo, would make an attempt to recover Lima, Callao, &c. as soon as he received expected reinforcements from Colombia; and the prospect of his "success was brightened by divisions existing among the Spanish commanders. The Spanish forces were, nevertheless, formidable; and they expected aid

The Spanish squadron bound to the Pacific has been spoken off the Falkland islands

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

City Officers salaries.—The salaries of the officers of Boston, as lately established, amount to \$25,750—of which the Mayor has \$2500, City Clerk \$1500, Assistant Clerk, and Clerk of common Council, exclusive of marriage fees, \$1000, Institute of the control of the council of Permanent Assessors \$1200 each, Justices of the Police Court 1500 each, Health Commissioner \$1000, Auditor of Accounts \$1200, Treasurer \$2000, Resident Physician 1000.

Naval.—Commodore Rodgers has arrived in Norfolk, to direct the equipment of the North Carolina ship of the line.

Besides the above superb ship, we understand Besides the above superb ship, we understand that the Constellation, 36 guns, to be commanded by Capt. Macdonough; the Hornet, 18 guns, to be commanded by Master-Commandant Keunedy; Ontario, 18 guns, Master-Commandant Nicholson; Shark, of 12 guns, Lieut. Com. T. H. Stevens; Porpoise, 12 guns, Lt. Com. C. W. Skinner; and storeship Decoy, Lt. Com. F. B. Gamble, are all equipping for sea, with the utmost despatch; and it is added (as a conjecture of course) that a considerable portion of this arof course) that a considerable portion of this armament is intended to show itself along the coasts of South America, and for the discipline of the

Melancholy Event.—We understand by a gen-tleman from the Eastward, that a violent thunder storm was experienced at Portsmouth, Exeter, and the neighboring towns, on Wednesday after noon. In the town of Rye, a school-house was struck by lightning, and two children were killed instantly by the shock; several others were severely wounded, the recovery of one of whom was considered doubtful.—Salem Gaz.

of mind, has had any tidings of him whatever. It is sincerely hoped should this meet his attention on that of one of the salem.

WM. McRee, late a Colonel in the Army of the United States, has been appointed by the President of the United States, to be Surveyor General of Missouri, Illinois, and Arkansas, vice Wm. Rector.

Wn. TRIMELE, has been appointed by the President of the United States, to be a Judge for the Territory of Arkansas, vice Joseph Selden

Major Gen. Scorr, Commanding the western Military District, arrived at this city on Friday evening. He is direct from the Falls of St. Anthony, we understand, the most remote post on a tour of inspection which he has recently performed .- Nat. Int.

Pensioners.—The Secretary of War has given notice that no pensions will in future be paid to any Pensioner who has not applied for his pension for one year or more, without producing evidence of his indentity;—the proof to consist of a certificate of some Magistrate setting forth that the applicant is the identical pension certifi-cate. This is done to prevent frauds, which, we learn have been practiced.

holure vs. Schoolingslers.—At the late session of the Court of Common Pleas in the County of Bristol, a school-master was tried on a charge of assault and battery, on one of his scholars. Although it appeared that the scholar had been severely punished, yet the jury brought in a verdict of Not Guilty. The same has been the result in several other trials of this kind, that have come to our knowledge. So that it may be set down as an established principle, that a school-master, in the discharge of his duty, has a right to correct his pupils in such a manner as he deems proper, provided the punishment inflicted be not unreasonable.

Zerah Colburn, the "mathematical prodigy," vho has for several years been residing in England, returned to this country in the ship Euphrates, lately arrived at New-York. It is mentioned that he purposes to pursue his avocation as a teacher in that city.

England and France-monarchical as they are -are taking measures to meliorate and finally to emancipate the black men of their islands, notwithstanding the efforts of egotism, tyranny, and avarice to prevent them. It is a tamentable fact. that the West-India islands contain a population of over two millions of human beings; of whom nearly four-fifths, baye no more rights and immunities than so many beasts of burden. In this era of light, and hemisphere of liberty, can such a state of things be long endured?

Chinese Youth .- The two Chinese youth, Wiliam Alum and Henry Martyn Alan, whom we have mentioned as studying at the Mission school in Cornwall, are residing to Philadelphia during the academical recess. We have had an opportunity of conversing with them, and witnessing their progress in acquisition of knowledge. The impression made, is that of surprise and gratification. tion. A letter has been received from the in ther of one of these youths, in reply to an account given by his son of his present situation, prospects, &c. This letter exhibits strong inredulity on the part of the parent. Accustomed to witness the operations of selfishness ordi on the human heart, he cannot conceive why ex pense should be incurred and kindness be lavished on straugers, and be asks, " I'ho will pay the debt?" Ch. Guzetta

Machias, June 10.

A young Hero- One day last week, as a boy, about 9 years of age, was leaning on a tempora-ry bar fastened to the railing of the Bridge, at West Falls, in this town, the bar gave way, and the boy fell about fifteen feet on a ledge, which extends itself into the rapid stream at the foot of the falls. The ledge being quite steep, the boy rolled into the stream, a distance of about 15 feet more, and must inevitably have perished, had not another boy, of about 14 years of age, have plunged into the swift current of the river, seized the other by the arm, and dragged him to the shore. The name of the boy, who performed this heroic action is William Burnum, son of Mr. John Burnum of this town. 'The name of the boy who fell, is William Patten, and we under-stand he is likely to survive the wounds he re-

Tooth Ache.—The following prescription recommended as a "sovereign remedy" for the fillieting disorder. We give it to our readers quacks do their medicines, "no cure, no pay."
"To a table spoonful of any kind of spirits, add the same quantity of sharp vinegar and a tea spoonful of common salt; mix them well together, and hold the liquid in the mouth so that it can enter the cavity of the tooth. It will give almost infantaneous paling." most instantaneous relief."-Spectator.

Cheap Government.—The salary of the Governor of Rhode Island is 400 dollars, that of the Lieut. Governor \$200!

A countryman driving a team, all the horses in which were like Pharaoh's lean kine, except the leading one; was asked by a portly attorney whom he met, why the fore-horse was so fat and all the rest so lean? "Because, Esq." says, he " the fore horse is the lawyer and the others are his clients."

In a R. I. paper we read an anecdote concerning an unfortunate African which proves very clearly that necessity is the mother of invention. He could not use a pen nor did he know letters—He therefore made a long mark on the back side of a door for a whole days work for his master, and half as long a mark for a half a day, &c. His master refused to allow his account. The poor fellow took the door from its hinges shouldered it, and carried fit to the justice's Court, where he claimed the right to swear to it as containing, the original entries. the original entries.

A DISTRESSING CASE.

A young man named JOHN THOMSON, test England in the year 1821, and wrote his friends in 1822, from Charleston, South Carolina, since which time, neither his friends nor his wife, who is in a most miserable state of mind, has had any tidings of him whatever. tion or that of any person who may know where the said JOHN FHOMSON is, that they will immediately write to his unhappy wife, so as to relive her distressed state of mind and that of her children and friends By doing which, they will have the prayers of the family for

their kindness.

Any Editor who gives publicity to the above, will confer a lasting obligation on the wife and family of the said John Thomson. Direct to No. 2 White Row, Spitalfield,

The Legislature of Connecticut have provided by law, that the bodies of persons dying in their State Prison, may be delivered to the Medical College for dissection.

MARKED.

In this city, Mr. Emerson Jewitt to Miss Dorcas Ann Beard.

Ann Beard.
In Lynn, on Sunday morning last, July 4, by the Rev
D. Fillmore, Mr. Daniel Cross to Miss Martha Far-In Westboro', Mr. Jonathan Day of Oxford, to Miss

Emily Mellen. In West Cambridge, Mr. Abraham Grant, to Miss Charlotte Yates.

In Quincy, Mr. Joshua Veasey to Miss Elizabeth Ad-

In Brewster, Capt Solomon Freeman to Miss Huldah Crosby. In Portland, Mr. John Purrington, to Miss Mary R.

In Bowdoin, Joseph Briry, Esq. to Mies Mary Sto-

DIED.

In this city, Mr. John T. Crosby aged 50.-Mrs. Ma ry Burditt, 63. In Charlestown, Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr. Josi-

ah Bracket. 3 years.

At Cambridge, Mrs. Hannah S. Willard, wife of Sydney W. Professor in the University.

In Haverhill, Mr. Joseph Noyes 78.—Widow Susan-

In Haveroni, Market Mar Israel W. At Fitchburg, Mass. Mr. Samuel Fullum, formerly

of this city. In Warren, R. I. Mr. John Trott, in the 91st year of his age. In Wiscasset, Mrs. Shea-She was killed by light-

aing.

Drowned in Lynn, on Tuesday of last week, a son of Micajah Pratt, aged 7 years.

In this city, Mrs. Cynthia Claffen, 67.—Mr. Thomas Ward, 29.—Thomas Stevenson, Eaq. coroner, 47.—

Mrs. Hannah Vose, 37.
In Dorchester, Mr. John Mellish, 66.
In Groton, Mr. David Davis, 78.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF BOSTON-1824.

ARRIVALS AND CLEARANCES SINCE OUR LAST.

WEDNESDAY—Arrived, brigs Albion, Jones, Havana, via Fortland: Opsrey. Perkins, Toinity, via quar; schs. G. Washington, Baker, Richmond; Reaper, Percival, Balt.; Regulator, Luce, Phila.; Wave, Howes, and Erie, Bulkley, N. York; Elvira, Cobb, Elizabeth City; Col. Ramsay, Marks, Balt.; Olive Branch, Rappahannock; sloops Express, Sherman, N. York; Experiment, Nantucket; Laura, Bangs, N. Y. Cleared—ship Beverly, Whitney, Calcutta.

THURSDAY—Arrived, brig Sultana, Messina, 44; steam brig N. York, Regers, Eastport and Portland; new brig Pearl, Duxbury; sch. Sally Cook, Cook, Washington, N. C.; sloops Mentor, Elizabeth, Franklin, and Delia, Kennebunk.

Ar. at quar. brigs Juniper, Parsons, Surrinam, 26; Beaver, Work, do.; Dians, Bunker, Bahis.

Cleared—brig Trim, Cunningham, St. Pierrs; sch. Lovely Hope, Lincoln, Phila.

FRIDAY—Arrived, brig Francis, Dalton N. Orleans—schs. New Sophronia, Tiden Fredericksburg—Rambler, Tuckerman, Portsmouth—sloops Pearl, Colby, Salisbury—Milledgeville, Knight, Portland—Polly, Cooper Plymouth.

Cleared—bark Blakely, Conway, Buenos Ayres—brig Miles Standish, Bartlett, Gibrahar—Cyprus, Gammon, Malta.

SATURDAY—drived, brig Galaxy, Harding, Ma-

SATURDAY-Arrived, brig Galaxy, Harding, Ma-

tanzas.

Cleared, brigs Cadmus, Bangs, Labrador-Joseph

Tear, Havana.
SUNDAY—Arrived, ship Levant, Cabot, St. Ubes brig Oracle, Webb, Amsterdam—Morgiana, Sears N. York—ship Columbia, S. Ubes—brigs Clie, Brad shaw, Smyrna, Malta and Gibraltar—Favorite, Gard

mer, Havre—Asia, Otis, Grenada.

MONDAY—Arrived, Sch. Abigail, Elwell, Balt.—
sloop Boston, Bath.

Ar. at quarantine on Sunday night, brig Niger, Luce,

MOTION.

ceived in his fall.

We understand that a number of gentlemen, at West Falls, have made up a purse for the above boy



FOR ZION'S HERALD. EFFUSIONS OF A MOTHER'S HEART.

Vainly I said within my heart, Sorro w shall never come, Nor ever have a place or part, Within my little home.

Yet not with words she spoke, She burst upon me suddenly, And heavy was the stroke.

My lovely little infant son, By death was torn away ; But life was then but just begun, And sorrow wore away.

Yet still a silent warning voice, Pursues where'er 1 go; " Repent, and make the Lord thy choice. " Or lose thy daughter toe."

But I rebell'd and would not hear. And said, it cannot be ; For rosy health does now appear, And she will live for me.

The mighty God from his high throne, With pity in his eye, Upon my ruin'd state look'd down, And said, " this child must die:'

- " For see, this doating mother's heart,
- " Is fill'd with anxious care, "Nor ever sets an hour apart
- "To spend in praise and prayer.
- " But she forgets her sovereign Lord,
- " His majesty and power, " Forgets his laws, forgets his word.
- " To live for this fair flower.
- " Then go, I say, my angel go, " Transplant this flower above,
- And the poor mourner then shall know, " She has a God to love "

But O, how wond'rous was the hour When the sad blow was given, I knelt, confess'd his sovereign power, And raised my cry to Heaven.

O Lord have mercy, bear my call, Who art thy people's Sun, I see thy justice Lord in all, Thy will, not mine, be done.

I sought the Lord both night and day, Till through redeeming grace, I felt with love, and joy to say, This earth is not my place.

And now be all the glory given, To God who reigns on high, My children may I meet in Heaven, When this poor frame shall die.

L. F.

HAPPY DEATHS.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. MR. EDITOR.

As we often see the grace of God manifested in the accounts you publish in your columns, of general revivals, and in the individual experiences of such as give their dying testimony of the power of grace and truth ; I send you the following extract of a letter, which will no doubt be edifying to many of your readers. May this humble monument, raised by a female's hand, serve to perpetuate a remembrance of a distinguished instance of the grace of God to one of her own sex, who died with a hope full of immortality, in the 16th year of of her age. E. MUDGE.

HAPPY DEATH OF MARY DILLON. Providence, R. I. June 21st, 1824. My DEAR SISTER.

Although my time is limited, gratitude to God prompts me to give you a short account of the happy death of Mary Dillon. I was with her mother when she gave her birth-my arms were the first that encircled her, and the last that administered comfort to her wants-I closed her eyes, and prepared her body for the grave, with such a sense of the presence of God greater than anything I ever witnessed. When as I never before experienced.—I realized that her pains abated, her countenance was heavenangels were still hovering round us. She grew ly. Heaven truly was begun below with her. up in sin, forgetful of God and a preparation for death, as most young people do. When I Jesus, I am coming." We often observed an first visited her in her last sickness, being in- unusual smile on her countenance, with her eyes formed by her step-mother that her life was fixed on something, we could not tell what. I despaired of, I felt it a duty to converse with her said to her, Mary, what are you looking at .about a preparation for death. She answered She answered, "I see angels waiting to carry me me only with sobs and tears, and appeared to be home, and my blessed Jesus waiting with open much distressed and alarmed. I proposed to arms to receive me." She said, "I am going have Mr. M. sent for, which was done; and he |-O that I could speak once more to my friends." told her plainly what her situation would be to Strength was given her-she put her arms die without the pardoning grace of God. He round each one's neck, and kissed them-with a pointed her to her Saviour, who stood with open solemn exhortation to prepare to follow herarms to receive all who were seeking him, sor- Her last address to her father was affecting berowing. I visited her frequently during her youd description. Her last words to her mothsickness, and never left her without entreating er were, "dear mother, I love you-you have her to seek an interest in Christ. She would been good to me, farewell." After exhorting sometimes say, when the tears were running sinners to repentance, and all in the room to down her cheeks like rain-"I know I shall nev- prepare for death, she sweetly fell asleep in the er get well, and unless the Lord forgives my arms of her Saviour, on Sabbath evening, June sins I shan't be happy." Prayer was frequently made with her, by her Christian friends, particularly by Mr. M. and Mr. G. Her case was in memory of the deceased. often carried to the throne of grace in our female prayer-meetings. Bless the Lord, O my

soul, that there is a throne of grace erected for poor perishing sinners to resort to. I was greatly distressed on her account ;- I saw death rapidly advancing towards her, and yet saw no charge in her mind. About two weeks previons to her death I went to see her. She called me to her bed-side, extended both hands to me, and said, with a heavenly smile on her countenance, "I hope the Lord has forgiven my sins." I told her I could rejoice with her, and praise

God for what he had done for her. I said to her, Mary, will you tell me how you found that relief. She answered as follows:- "You know I could never say but little when Mr. M. and Mr. G. used to converse with me. I was so ignorant I did not know how to tell you my feelings. But I did pray continually that the Lord would forgive my sins, and prepare and make me willing to die. Yesterday I thought I was dying, I nevwas in such distress before-I prayed with all my heart that God would forgive my sins and have mercy upon me. O you don't know what distress I was in. I was afraid to die in my sins, knowing I could not go to Heaven. In a little time I felt calm and serene, and was not afraid to die; for I thought the Lord had forgiven my sins, and I should soon meet my mother and sister in Heaven." I told her that for ten thousand worlds I would not have her deceived, or accept of any thing short of an interest in Christ. lasked her many questions, which she answered very satisfactorily. As soon as she found peace of mind, she said to her step-mother-I have not treated you as I ought to have done can you, will you forgive me, do you think God will forgive me-O forgive me; can you forgive me, and pray God to forgive me too? She assured her she did forgive her. She then said, do let me klss you; I love you as my mother. From this time she would ask all her Christian friends to sing and pray with her. She sometimes would say, "Mrs. ---, when I am praying, something says to me, don't pray any more, it will do no good, you have been deceived, it distresses me beyond measure." When she was assured it was the temptations of the adversary While many in the place where she lived were she would say, " O I will not believe him." Last Saturday morning very early I was sent for. Mary was thought to be dying. When I entered the room she held out both horels, (and I and said, "O Mrs. -, I am dying, I am dying, I am afraid I have been deceived; what shall I have mercy upon me." Prayer was made ac- her death. cordingly. When we rose from prayer, such expressions of joy I never before witnessed as sins are forgiven, I am going to Heaven! I shall soon be with my blessed Saviour, my dear mother and sister. To her distressed father she said, going to leave you! O prepare to follow me." She took leave of all around, exhorting profesdeath, saying, "You see how happy an' interest she drew near to God, and by his grace was enain Christ makes me." When Mr. M. came we bled to take up the cross, and go on her way

"O to grace how great a debtor, Daily I'm constrain'd to be, Let thy goodness like a fetter Bind my wand'ring heart to thee."

"Glory to God who reigns on high." I was with her most of the day. She continued in this happy frame of mind-and beyond expectation she lived until the next evening. During the night she exhorted her watchers to serve the Lord while it is called to day. One of them she begged to promise her she would pray every day until she obtained an interest in Christ. When I went in the morning to see her, she kissed me, and said "O how good the Lord is, my soul is full of love. O bless and praise his holy name—O how I love you all,—you took heavenly-All is peace and joy-I long to be gone-Come sweet Jesus, come quickly-O take me to thyself." Her distress of body was In soft whispers she continued to say, "sweet her Christian friends were praying, she rejoic-

The following lines were composed by a friend, Spring, with all her beauty glowing,

Fresh the odorous zephyrs blowing, Waft her on with cheerful grace.

Nature into life is springing, Verdure smiles along the plain; Flora all her fragrance bringing. To revive the year again.

Gentle dews, and showers, descending, Moist'ning every opening flower; Innocence and beauty blending, Are unfolding ev'ry hour.

Many, too, was gay, and cheerful, Gliding pleasantly along ; Nothing rose to make her fearful, All was joy, and mirth, and song.

Opening spring her heart did gladden; Bloom'd her face like flowers of May ;-Ere May past her heart did sadden ; Blooming health fled swift away.

Now her soul grew sick of pleasures, Which before had pleas'd her so; Grace alone, with its rich treasures, Could relieve her heart from woe.

Led her to the throne of grace; Jesus answered her petition.

Joy and love beam'd in her face. Now a spring of heav'nly beauty,

Rose within her peaceful mind;

Penitence and deep contrition,

Pleasures blended with her duty. While her sould on God reclin'd. As she saw that death approach'd her, " Haste !" she cried, " and let me die."

Quick the guardian seraph bore her,

To the realms of bliss on high. FOR ZION'S HERALD.

HARRIET ELY. A short account of the life and happy death of Miss Harriet Ely, of Windsor, Vt. who departed this life, May 6, 1824, in the 31st year of her

Harriet Ely was born in Windsor, Vt. August 18, 1793. When but a child she was beloved by those who knew her. It is not known that she seriously considered the necessity of being religious, until she was about sixteen years of age. forsaking the broad way, she joined with the wise and happy number, to walk in the narrow. pleasant way of wisdom. In two or three years, neglecting to do her duty, and giving way to shall never forget her distressed countenance,) temptations, which, alas! too frequently happens, she gradually departed from the way of life. She retained a good moral character; do? O do pray for me, come all of you, and but was destitute of that peace she once prokneel by my side and pray that the Lord would fessed to enjoy, until about two years before

She was again alarmed, and after repenting for all she had done amiss, the Lord restored unwas discovered in her. She kissed all around to her the joys of his salvation. She joined the her, and said, "I am happy ! I am happy ! my people of God, and heartily engaged in the duties of religion, attending as far as convenient, upon all the means of grace.

Whilst at a camp-meeting last June, she was "don't weep for me, but prepare to meet me in led to believe the blood of Jesus Christ could Heaven. O my father, your last child is just cleanse her soul from all sin : she anxiously sought, and happily found, that great Salvation. For a while, she was tempted not to declare sors of religion to live near to God, and be faith- what great things God had done for her, and ful followers of their Lord and Saviour. The im- whilst she listened to the tempter, dark clouds penitent she entreated to repent, and prepare for began to hide her glorious sun-resisting him, rejoicing; desiring all to come and drink of the river of full salvation.

in the autumn of last year, she was afflicted with a disorder, which proved to be a consumpmiddle of January last. She had given up all hopes of being restored to health, and composedly looked into the world of spirits, having that faith which takes firm hold of immortality. She seemed entirely resigned to the will of God. A few days before she died, she said, "I am happy; I enjoy my mind well, and although my body is greatly distressed, I feel as though I could sing,

if I had strength. I have given up all, and am going home, I am going where I shall hear angels sing." One present said, " and join them too." She amwered, "Yes." A day or two before she died, she asked if her grave clothes were made, and said, " I want nothing superfluous about them." They were brought to her: after examining them, she calmly said. "They will do." The enemy, a short time before she died, strove to destroy her peace; but whilst ed, and praised the Saviour of sinners.

To a friend who came to see her the lass morning she ever saw she said, " I am here at his death than even in his life. yet, and I feel willing to stay or go." About 6 o'clock in the afternoon it was observed the cold chills of death were destroying the remaining spark of life. One said to her, " you are dying." She asked, "do you think I am ? Amen to that! the Lord can do his work in a short time .- If I were to die this minute, I should go to heaven; I shall soon be with the angels." In a short time, the body, without any apparent distress, sunk into the flood of death, while the there dwell for ever and ever.

May all believers in Christ, seek for full retion; let us work while it lasts, for soon the gloomy night of death will come, in which none

Weathersfield, Vt. June 9th, 1824.

MISCELLANY.

Profile of a good Pastor.—Where can we find the original whose likeness we may sketch, ex-cept in the "Good Shepherd" and "Bishop of souls," who laid down his life for the flock?

But our design is to portray the character of one of those sub pastors, to whom "the Chief Shepherd, when he shall appear, will award the crown of life, which fadeth not away." He is not one of those, who, having preached to others, shall themselves be cast away; for he first gave good evidence that he had obtained mercy of the Lord to be faithful, before he was sent into

The work of the regenerating spirit on his soul was so decisive that his Christian experience gave a key to his hearers' hearts, and enabled him to say, "that which we have seen and heard declare we unto you, that ye also may have tellowship with us; and truly our fellow-ship is with the Father and his Son Jesus Christ."

When first the Spirit sealed to his heart the pardoning love of Christ, by sprinkling on it his precious drops of atoning blood, he felt his bos-om glow with such an ardent zeal to serve the Divine glory, by proclaiming redemption to sin-ners, " that the word of the Lord was like a fire shut up in his bones." But, as a friend suggested to him, that this might not be without a dangerous thing—spiritual pride, feeding the notion that he was called to some great things, and leading to wrong steps, he took the alarm, and resolved humbly to abide "in the station wherein God called him," till his providence should open a door to the ministry.

After a time, the concurring hand of God

became visible; and with great satisfaction he reflected, "the Lord is a God of judgment, blessed are all they that wait for him." While preparing for the ministry he was a humble diligent student, and not more anxious to increase to learning them religion. n learning than religion. It was his maxim. that, on entering the ministry, he, in a new and peculiar manner, gave himself away to Christ; so that in his future labors he only consulted his Master's will that he might labor in what

part of the vineyard his Lord chose.

Previously to his taking upon him, in a solemn, public manner, the pastoral charge of souls, he spent a day of secret devotion; and what tongue can describe the transaction of that day? How deep his humiliation under a consciousness of unworthiness and insufficiency for or to the same purport. the work! How earnest his supplication for the anointing of the Holy Ghost, which maketh the neighborhood, and they often sent her a plate able ministers of the New Testament? How of victuals. At last, two ladies called on he, fervent his intercession for his future charge, for the church of God throughout the world, and for all the ministers of Christ, that none might contract the blood of damned souls!

In all the ministrations of a good pastor, the Bible is not only a text book, but the statute book. He considers his own religion as the ba-rometer of his church; and is therefore careful that his duliness should not be to them " a sayor of death," but that living devotions may be "a savor of life." He studies hard to bring forth "as a well instructed scribe," "things new as well as old;" for he detests the sin of serving God with that which cost him nought. But knowing the insufficiency of means, he gives himself more entirely to prayer for the blessing, than any of those who, under pretence of trusting to the Spirit of God, never study at all. In prayer, his delightful and exalted devotions remind us of God's high priest, pouring incense on burning coals.

In preaching, he speaks with the simplicity of one who studies to make things plain to the mind, and with the fervour of him who longs to communicate to others his own devout ardent feelings. He faithfully discriminates the different characters of his bearers, and treats the applications as the most important part of his ser-

He frequently attends private meetings, prayer, that by his presence they may be well managed and well attended. The charge of the Great Shepherd ever sounds in his ears, " feed my lambs." Oh! if you were to see him amidst the children while catechising, or preaching to tender pastor gather these lambs to his bosom, and feed them with the sincere milk of the

He considers church discipline as an ordinance which Christ has instituted for salvation; so that he attends to it as the execution of the laws of

There lies on the desk, in his study, a comlete list of his flock, with this motto :- "Be thou diligent to know the state of thy flock, and look well to thy herds." Hence he pays his constant pastoral visits to every house. Each family feels their minister to be an acquaintance and friend, and his saying is, "Whoever is neglected, the sick must be visited; for then, as Job says, 'God maketh the heart soft,' and I must see to make on it divine impressions. Yet, with all this attention to his own charge.

he is a cosmopolite; and other churches, year the whole world, is the better for his labors The death of such a pastor who shall describe There was found among his papers a farewell address to his flock, which being read at the close of his funeral sermon, produced such an effect, that, like Sampson, he did more execution

AN ACCOUNT OF DAME CROSS. By the late Rev. John Newton, in a letter to a friend.]

Dame Cross was an old woman, who lived upn Wavertree Green, near Liverpool. She was a person of natural good sense and reflection and had an agreeable address. Though very poor when I knew her, and, I believe, through her whole life, hers was a dignified and respectable poverty.

Under the first impression of serious thoughts

freed spirit, it is believed, took its flight to the regions of the blest; to mingle with those who please God. But she soon found that she could not even please herself. This startled her. She d, "I am certainly sufficiently partial in my own favor, and if I cannot please myself, demption in his blood. We must be holy before how can I expect to please the holy and heartwe can go to Heaven.—Now is the day of salva-tion: let us work while it lasts, for soon the able to perceive." This reflection threw her into great distress. But that excellent work, The-non and Aspasio, came in her way, and it afforded her a key to the Bible. She well knew the

great and leading truths of the gospel; but, I be. lieve, she never once heard the gospel; but, I believe, she never once heard the gospel in her
life, except what she might hear from me, in
our family worship, during a week she was at
my house. I was then obliged to be cautious,
lest she should be starved; for if, at meal time,
I spoke of the Lord Jesus, his tove to sinners,
his sufferings, his glory, or the like, she usually
burst into tears and could eat no more.

A relation offered to settle ten pounds of

A relation offered to settle ten pounds a year upon her, during his life. She said, if he could settle it for her own life she would accept it; but such an addition, for a time, would probably add to the number of her wants, and then if he died first, she should be worse off than the life he died first, she should be worse off than the principle she declined to before.—Upon this principle she declined his

She kept a little school. The parents of the children were mostly as poor as herself; and not being able or willing to pay any longer, took the children away. She went round the neighborhood to them, and said, " I shall be glad if you can pay me, because I am poor; but whether you pay me or not, do let your children come to me. Perhaps something I say may be useful to then when I am dead."

One morning I found her at breakfast, upon dry bread and a little tea. I said, "Dame, do not you like butter?" She answered, "Yes, I like butter. but it is very dear, I cannot afford it; but my Lord (so she usually spoke of the Saviour,) "takes care that I should have bread; it is enough, and i

Once, when I called, she had a good man fowls and chickens about her. I said, "Dame, are these all yours?" "Not one of them, Sig. they belong to my neighbors; but I save my crumbs and scraps for them, and they come is my door. I love to feed them for the sake of Him who made them." I asked her, "Are you Him who made them. I asked her, " are you not uneasy at being alone, now you are so old! [She was above fourscore.] Suppose you should be taken ill in the night, you have nobody to help you." She replied, " Do you think my Lord does not know that I am an old woman. and live by myself? I am not uneasy, I believe he will take care of me." She once said to me,

"I believe my Lord will not permit me to die for want of food; but if such should be his pleasure, I hope I am willing. Perhaps I should not find that so painful a death as many rich people feel who live in great plenty. I am in his hands and he will do right." These were her works

There were several respectable families in and said that they, and some of their acquaintage had agreed to make her as easy as possible for her few remaining days, and asked her how much a year she would have. She sai, "I am old, and live quite by myself; but I be-lieve I can get a room in a house not far off: if you will pay the rent of the room and allow me five pounds a year, it will be enough." They offered to double it, but she declined. I kner both the ladies, and have no doubt but that ifshe had asked for thirty pounds a year she might

have had it. She did not live long after her removal in her new lodging. She went to bed one nights well as usual, and was found dead in the nonng. She seemed to have died in her sleep, in there was no appearance of any struggle, in was any feature in her countenance ruffled. The she died alone at last. For though there were several people in the house willing and ready in assist her, she needed no help from them !-ile

Lord cared for her. THE HOPE OF THE UNIVERSALIST TRIED

Mr. -- was once a regular worshipperis an orthodox church; and, in common withou er families of his flock, the pastor visited his, at in conversing with him, found him always plesed till he came to the idea of punishment, an particularly eternal punishment. This particularly displeased him; he would always reply to the pastor, that he did not believe that Godes er made any body to damn them. When coversed with about the influence of his condit over his children, he became very angry, lenied that he was accord duct. He quit, however, almost entirely, attending church, and soon became intemperate. It we not long till in the course of God's Provident. he was obliged to try the strength of his hope he was called to die. When sick he entinged haste for his old pastor. The minister not be ing at home, a second messenger was soon depatched after him. When the minister arrived and had inquired as to his views of entering in eternity, "Oh," says he, "I am of all men mot miserable! pray for me—I've but a short time to live, and am altogether unfit to die. The grounds of his former hope now forsook him in ever. After the minister had left him, which was at a late hour of the night, his anguish a mind and pain of body increasing, he sent before day-light for a pious physician, and when he came he begged that he would pray for him, with which he complied. He continued in this wretched state till near day-light, when he erpired. Not quite twenty-four hours were gires him to prepare for eternity. He had been some what unwell before; but not considered danger ously so till the day before he died. In the morning he was taken ill, in the evening was full of pain of body and horror of mind: and be

fore the next rising sun he was in eternity. ore the next rising sun he was in eternity.

"When distress and anguish come upon the wide ed; then shall they call upon Me, but I will all answer—they shall seek me early, but shall not me. Terrors shall make the wicked afraid. He confidence shall be rooted out; He shall be chart out of the world."—Chris. Gaz.

Roses in September .- In September I saw a ire bearing roses, while others of the same sort not it had none. I inquired the cause, and was to that this tree was clipt close in May and hinder ed from blossoming at that time, and now for ered in Autumn. Lord, if I were curbed as clipt in my younger years and kept from the sins and follies to which youth is subject; lent me not, forsake me not, still keep me by by grace, lest when I am more advanced in life, is corrupt nature which is in me should cause to break forth into those evils from which I have been hitherto mercifully restrained.—Fuller.

The valley of Bochim leads to the hill of on : but the paths of mirth end in eternal lame AOI

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